DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-026221
DERWENT-WEEK: 200222
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TITLE: Topical composition comprising glucosamine in an emollient base, optionally
with herbal extracts, useful for treating skin ailments, e.g. psoriasis, dermatitis or eczema
INVENTOR: MEISNER, L F
PRIORITY-DATA: 2000US-0562400 (May 1, 2000)
PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 200159311 A	November 12, 2001	N/A	000	A61P 017/06
WO 200183031 A2	November 8, 2001	E	028	A61P 017/06

INT-CL_(IPC): A61K031/7008; A61K035/04 ; A61K035/78 ; A61K038/20 ; A61K038/22 ; A61P017/06
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200183031A
BASIC-ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - Topical compositions comprising glucosamine in an
emollient base, optionally with a keratolytic, and an antioxidant or antiinflammatory agent, or active herbal extract, are new.

ACTIVITY - Antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiinflammatory; keratolytic; antiseborrheic.

Patients with psoriasis were treated with a formulation comprising: moisturizing cream 76.5%; berberine 3.5%; oleuropein 2%; and glucosamine 18%.
1 Patient noted improvement in 2 days, and lesions had completely disappeared after 2 weeks. Another patient, who had had psoriasis for 57 years, had a similar response, with lesions disappearing after 2 weeks from all sites, except for the knees, which took 4 weeks.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Cytokine inhibitor.

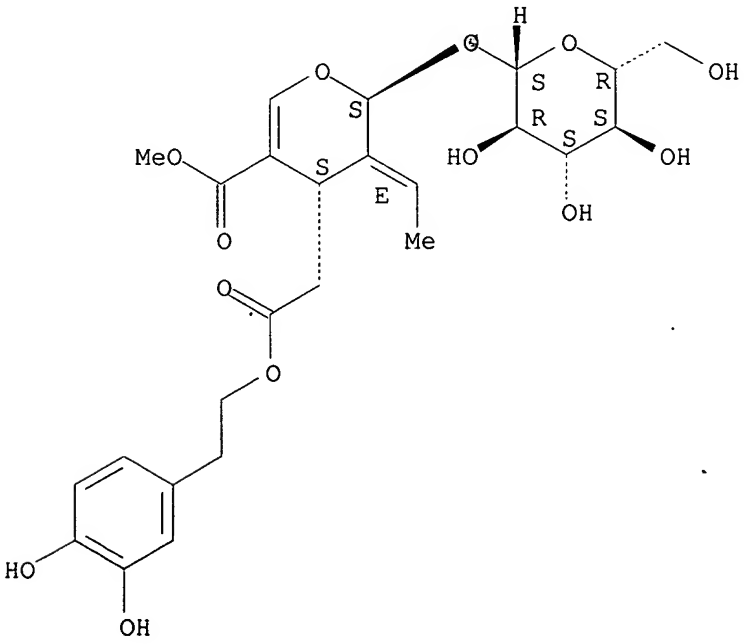
USE - For treatment of skin ailments, including psoriasis, dermatitis, hyperproliferation of apoptosis-resistant keratinocytes, lesions, eczema, atopic dermatitis, hyperplasia of keratinocytes, scaly plaques, plaque psoriasis, guttate psoriasis, pustular psoriasis, discrete erthymatous papules, plaques covered with silvery scales, scaly itchy patches that bleed when scales are removed, epidermal hyperplasia, impaired cell-mediated immunity resulting

in increased infections of the skin, or skin ailments involving inflammatory T-cells, where the T-cells express cutaneous lymphocyte antigen. (All claimed).

ADVANTAGE - A composition comprising berberine, oleuropein and glucosamine is a
synergistic combination, without the side effects found with other therapies for psoriasis.
CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/2

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 32619-42-4 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-4-acetic acid, 3-ethylidene-2-(.beta.-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-3,4-dihydro-5-(methoxycarbonyl)-, 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl ester, (2S,3E,4S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-4-acetic acid, 3-ethylidene-2-(.beta.-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-3,4-dihydro-5-(methoxycarbonyl)-, 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl ester, [2S-(2.alpha.,3E,4.beta.)]-
CN 2H-Pyran-4-acetic acid, 5-carboxy-3-ethylidene-2-(.beta.-D-glucosyloxy)-3,4-dihydro-, 3,4-dihydroxyphenethyl 5-methyl ester (7CI)
CN **Oleuropein (8CI)**
OTHER NAMES:
CN Oleoeuropein
CN Oleoeuropeine
CN Oleuropeine
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 163436-64-4, 1392-73-0, 37341-33-6, 4809-64-7, 30675-34-4
MF C25 H32 O13
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).
Double bond geometry as shown.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

289 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
289 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4362745 A
TITLE: Medical process and preparation

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BSPR:
The most preferred application for this purpose includes an effective amount of N,N-dimethyl aspartic acid or N,N-dimethyl glutamic acid or any pharmaceutically acceptable salt of either of the foregoing, such as especially a magnesium, sodium, potassium, ammonium or calcium salt, or a mixture or mixtures of any of the foregoing, the preparation having a pH making it physiologically acceptable to the skin, such as especially a pH of about 5 through 7 and most preferably a pH of about 6. The medication may also include
a physiologically acceptable maskant, such as benzyl alcohol, methyl valerate, methyl isovalerate, ethyl isovalerate, isopentyl acetate, isopentyl valerate, or ethyl butyrate to mask any objectionable amine aroma.

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6261544 B1
TITLE: Poly(hydroxy acid)/polymer conjugates for skin applications

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BSPR:
The factors for such tailoring are known to those skilled in the art and are readily adapted to produce the desired rate of hydrolysis. Important factors are that esters involving alpha-hydroxy acids generally degrade faster than esters with beta hydroxy acids, which in turn are faster than esters with more distantly-substituted acids. This result is a consequence of the increasing hydrophobicity of more distantly substituted acids on the ester bond. Similar shifts are seen when substituting other electron-withdrawing groups at the alpha, beta and more distant positions. A second design factor is that the ester or other linkages degrade faster in the amorphous state, and slower in the crystalline state, due to the ease of access to the bond by water molecules. Crystallinity is increased by use of an enantiometrically-pure, single hydroxy acid, such as glycolic acid or L-lactic acid, and decreased by mixtures, such as D,L-lactic acid. A third factor is pH, with degradation occurring faster at higher pH or at pH's below about 3. Thus, buffering the composition containing the polymer to a particular pH in the skin-acceptable range, between about pH 4 and about pH 9, has a significant effect on the degradation rate of the hydroxy acid linkages. The rate of degradation can also be influenced by certain conditions of the skin. See, for example, Ali et al., J. Biomedical Materials Res. 27:1409-1418 (1993).